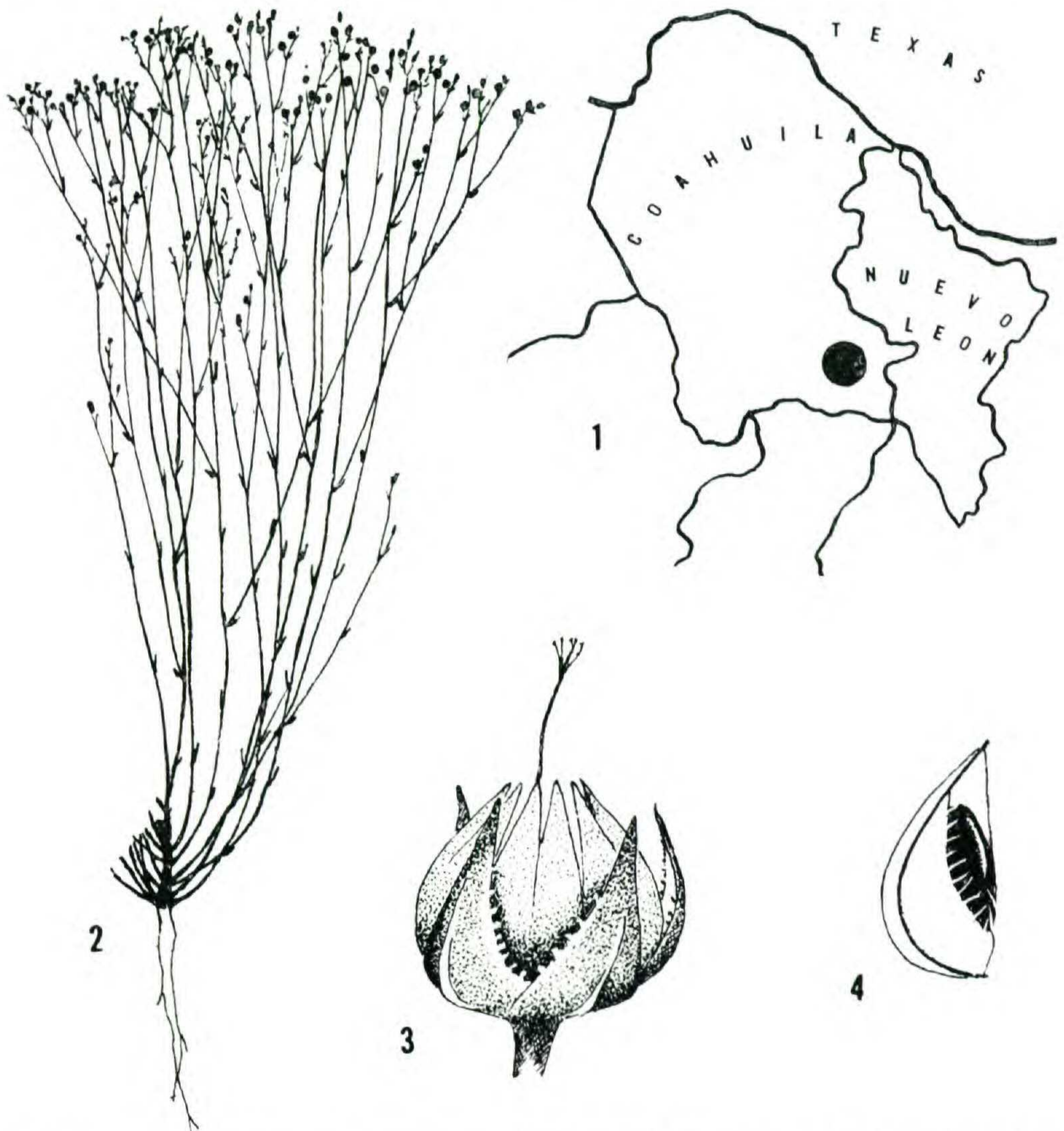


LINUM COAHUILENSE, A NEW SPECIES FROM
NORTHERN MEXICO¹

C. MARVIN ROGERS

Examination of some Mexican collections of *Linum* from the herbarium of the Texas Research Foundation reveals a distinctive undescribed species (Figs. 1-4). At first glance



Figs. 1-4. *Linum coahuilense*. Fig. 1. Map, showing type locality. Fig. 2. Habit $\times 2/5$. Fig. 3. Fruit $\times 8$. Fig. 4. Carpel $\times 8$.

¹Contribution No. 105 from the Department of Biology, Wayne State University.

it might be mistaken for a much-branched plant of *L. rupestre* (A. Gray) Engelm., a species it also resembles in having tricolpate pollen and in fruit shape and dehiscence. These two species may be fairly closely related but *L. coahuilense* differs from *L. rupestre* in several ways, notably in lacking stipular glands and in possessing united styles. The tricolpate pollen, as well as other features, distinguishes the new species from members of the *L. rigidum* and *L. sulcatum* complexes. The possession of united styles distinguishes it from all other North American species except *L. longipes* Rose and the *L. mexicanum* complex, from which it differs markedly in habit, as well as in possessing conspicuously glandular-toothed sepals and very small, alternate leaves.

Linum coahuilense C. M. Rogers, sp. nov.

Glaucum, ramosissimum; habitus et fructus Lino rupestri similis, sed stylis ex parte coalitis differt glandulis stipularibus egens.

Glabrous, glaucous annual or more probably perennial herb, about 4 dm. tall, much-branched throughout; leaves alternate, linear, the larger 11-13 mm. long and 1-1.2 mm. wide; stipular glands none; inflorescence paniculate, more or less diffuse; sepals 2-3 mm. long, glandular-toothed; petals ca. 4-5 mm. long, brownish-red upon drying; stamens alternating with two very low deltoid staminodia; pollen subspherical, tricolpate; fruit broadly ovate, pointed, 2.4-2.8 mm. high, 2.3-2.6 mm. in diam., freely dehiscing nearly to the base into 10 segments; septa sparsely, but conspicuously ciliate along the inner margins; false septa incomplete; styles 1.4-1.7 mm. long, partially united.

Presently known only from the type collection.

Type: In friable red sandy shale on north-facing slope near Las Barrancas, 10 miles west of Saltillo, route #60 [now #40], Coahuila, Mexico. Plants very glaucous. *D. S. Correll & I. M. Johnston 21403*, May 3, 1959 (LL).

DETROIT, MICHIGAN